March 19, 1772. NUMB. 2256.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

By inſerting what follows in your next, you will oblige your conſtant Reader, A. B.

NEW-JERSEY.

BY the Conſtitution of this Province, and alſo by a Law paſſed in the Firſt of Geo. II. it appears, that the Repreſentatives in the two reſpective Diviſions of Eaſt and Weſt-Jerſey ought to be equal in Number---and it was for this Reaſon the Chooſing of two Members to repreſent the Town of Salem, in Weſt-Jerſey, as had been uſual, was ſuſpended by that Law, until an equal Number could be provided in the Eaſtern Diviſion, as a Counter Ballance. The Reaſon that then exiſted to induce Government to keep up ſaid Equality in each Diviſion ſtill exiſts, and ought undoubtedly to exiſt, at leaſt until a Seat of Government can be ſo fixed on as perhaps afterwards might render the keeping up ſaid Equality any longer unneceſſary, but not otherwiſe. And as now the three Counties of Morris, Cumberland and Suſſex, have Liberty to chooſe each two Members, to ſit and vote in the next and all ſucceeding Aſſemblies, this of courſe does not only throw a Majority in Weſt-Jerſey of Sixteen againſt Fourteen in the other, but alſo immediately deſtroys that Equality of Number, or Repreſentation.---This Matter, therefore, ſeems to claim the immediate and particular Attention of the enſuing General Aſſembly, in order to provide for, and guard againſt, the Conſequences of this Innovation.

LONDON, *November* 28.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Yarm to his correſpondent in town, by the laſt poſt.

IT is needleſs for me to tell you, you know the town of Yarm, that it lies upon the banks of the river Tees, whoſe courſe makes a peninſula of the place; conſequently expoſed on all ſides to the rapidity of its current. On Saturday morning laſt, about ſix o'clock, it began to rain here violently, and continued ſo all the day. Suſpecting that this might occaſion the water to riſe, the inhabitants who had property in the town ſecured it, as they thought, out of the reach of danger, by placing their goods beyond the mark of any preceding flood ever known at Yarm: Before one o'clock on Sunday morning the water came into both our parlours (although our houſe is nearly on a level with the higheſt in the place) and by half paſt three it entered into our bed-chambers. The darkneſs of the night, and the diſmal cries of the people in diſtreſs, at a diſtance, were exceedingly affecting; and the more ſo, as it was totally out of any one's power to aſſiſt or relieve them. Even our next door neighbours could neither relieve or be relieved. To this dark ſcene I may add, the horrid noiſe of the water roaring through the ſtreets, as if driving every thing along with it. After it had come into our upper rooms, it roſe but ſlowly; ſo that at ſix o'clock we found it (its greateſt height) above a foot deep in our chambers. We waited with anxiety for the morning light, which when it came, only increaſed our diſtreſs, although we thought our meaſure full. To deſcribe it, is in vain; for it was beyond deſcription. Some poor people, whoſe habitations were low, were ſitting naked, and almoſt ſtarved, on their houſes tops; their diſtreſs doubly augmented, by ſeeing all impoſſibility of relief: Others, who had exhauſted (but in vain) their utmoſt ſtrength, to break through the roofs of their dwellings, were ſtanding on chairs and tables, to their chin in the water, in their higheſt rooms, to ſave themſelves from drowning, expecting every moment to be ſwept away, together with the houſe they were in: And others again, who could mount no higher, at length fell victims to the water's force, in the ſight of their neighbours, their friends, their children; for many lives were loſt, and many houſes ſwept away. Some were indeed relieved by boats, which were brought in carts from Stockton, and which were employed in taking them from the tops of their houſes, and carrying them to places of ſafety. It was Monday morning before the water left us; and on meaſuring its height in the main ſtreet, we found it twelve feet, which exceeds the great flood in 1753 by near two yards. Many of the trading people, particularly the ſhopkeepers, are heavy ſufferers, and, I fear, ſome utterly ruined; the corn-factors, butter-buyers, in ſhort, all ranks of people are either in poverty or diſtreſs, and many whole families in both; and what remains of the poor the water left behind, remained only to ſuffer a worſe death by hunger and cold, had it not been for the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring pariſhes, who have contributed towards their relief. More collections are going forward; and I am told a ſubſcription will be opened in London for the ſuffering traders, who have not known want, till now, in its extreme; it will do honour to your great city, becauſe the diſtreſs is not only great, but true; in which caſes you are known to exceed all the cities in the world for humanity, generoſity, and liberal bounty. We have no walls nor fences remaining; but what houſes are left ſtanding, ſtand, as it were, on a common, and open to all; and ſo is, indeed, our property within, for our doors and windows will not ſhut to ſhelter us from the cold. In ſhort, our loſſes are ſo univerſal, and ſo great, that no juſt eſtimation can be made. I am, &c. &c.

P. S. Our handſome church has loſt its pulpit, and otherways greatly ſuffered."

A letter from an officer on board his Majeſty's ſhip Active, Captain Peere Williams, bound for Barbados, dated at Ferrol, Oct. 15, ſays, "We arrived at this port the 7th inſt. with the loſs of our foremaſt, which happened the 30th ult. in a ſevere ſquall of wind. The Spaniards have behaved with the greateſt civility and politeneſs. As we could not be admitted into their Baſon, where the ſheer-hulk lies, without an order from their Court, they were ſo obliging as to raiſe a pair of ſheers on board one of their 74 gun ſhips; we hauled along ſide of her, and they got the ſtump of the old foremaſt out, and put a new one in. They have but two guard-ſhips here, and they are not rigged."

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, *at his Printing-Office, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe,*

A JOURNAL of the Life, Travels, and Goſpel Labours of a faithful Miniſter of JESUS CHRIST,

DANIEL STANTON,

Late of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennſylvania. ¶

RAPPEE SNUFF,

Freſh from EUROPE, and of the moſt eſteemed Sorts.

A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for Spring Sale, to be ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Store, in Market-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

Sept. JOHN GIBSON.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR groundrents, iſſuing out of different LOTS, ſituated on Front and Second-ſtreets, near the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties, viz. one of Eighteen Pieces of Eight; one of Twenty Pieces of Eight; one of Ten Pieces of Eight; and one of Eight Pounds. The lots are well ſituate, and the rents ſufficiently ſecured. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will pleaſe to apply to THOMAS BRADFORD, in Philadelphia, or SAMUEL LEECH, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county. ‡

Philadelphia, March 13, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CORREY, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to their being ſettled, by JANE CORREY, Adminiſtratrix; GEORGE CORREY, ROBERT CORREY, ſenior, and JAMES READ, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. To be left, a lot, containing 12 acres of meadow, with a barn and draw-well thereon, ſituated on the Lower Ferry road.---Alſo a commodious ſtable, in Church-alley. The ſkinning and breeches-making buſineſs is carried on as uſual, by *Robert Correy*, junior, at the late dwelling-houſe of the deceaſed, who will be much obliged to his father's former cuſtomers, and all others, for their orders in that way. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

the ſecond day of April next, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A COMMODIOUS new two ſtory framed houſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and now in tenure of Daniel Deſhman, oppoſite Mr. William Drewry's Rope-walk; the houſe is 17 feet by 25, has 12 ſaſh windows all glaized, 18 lights in each ſaſh; and likewiſe a ſhuffle-board houſe, with the board and pieces all new, 34 feet long by 11 wide. They are all to be moved off by the 15th of April next. For further particulars, enquire of JAMES BLACK. ¶

Lower Dublin, Third-month 16, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL ASHBRIDGE, late of the townſhip of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, and province of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are deſired ſpeedily to pay their reſpective debts; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, and they may receive what is due to them.

¶ HANNAH ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtratrix.

HUGH FRAZER

TAKES this method to acquaint his cuſtomers in particular, and the public in general, that he has removed from where he lived, to the ſecond door above the ſign of the Conеſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and has a very large aſſortment of merchandize (the articles too tedious to mention) which he intends to ſell very cheap for caſh.

N. B. All perſons indebted to him, by bill, bond, or book debt, are once more requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as they need not expect he will wait any longer. *March* 18, 1772. ¶

Imported in the Ship Hope, Captain Robinſon, from London, and other late veſſels from Britain, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit, by

JAMES STUART,

In Second-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, a neat and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, conſiſting of

BROADCLOTHS, everlaſtings, ſaggathies, ſhaloons, calimancoes, durants, tammies, ſtriped tape, ſpotted and flowered bordered kenting handkerchiefs, a variety of check ditto, 7-8ths, 3-qr. and 6-qr. plain, ſpotted and flowered lawns and gauzes, white and brown Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, brown hollands, Scotch and German ozenbrigs, hoſiery, buckrams, calicoes, camblets, and croſs-barred ſtuffs, ſewing ſilks, ribbons, velverets, cambricks and lawns, ivory and horn combs, ſham-buck, bone and buck table knives, piſtol-capt, Barlow and common pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, plated and gilt Duncomb and common metal and mohair buttons, a variety of ſhoe and knee buckles, ſpectacles, ſilver locket and common ſleeve buttons, ſnuff boxes, braſs and leather ink pots, powder and ſhot, frying pans, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, needles and pins, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, primers, ſermon books, with ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention.

N. B. He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a few cheſts and quarter cheſts of choice bohea tea. §

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the Thirtieth of this inſtant MARCH, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, whereon THOMAS BARNSLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem, and county of Bucks, at the head of the tide water, on Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, and about a quarter of a mile from Rodman's landing, on ſaid creek, where flour, wood, &c. are tranſported to Philadelphia, containing about 560 acres of excellent land, about one half cleared, and in good fence, near 60 acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, lately drained, and more may be made, the other half is fine timbered land; there is erected on ſaid farm, a new genteel houſe, of brick and ſtone, 56 feet and an half by 44, with a 13 feet entry through the whole, a black walnut ſtair caſe, 4 rooms on the lower floor, 6 rooms on the ſecond floor, and 3 garrets, all well finiſhed off, and painted laſt ſummer, extraordinary cellars under the houſe, alſo two large kitchens and ſtore-houſe, with a cellar under the ſtore-houſe, piazzas in the front of ſaid kitchens, chambers over the ſame for ſervants, and a well of good water at the kitchen door, a carpenter's ſhop, a brick ſmoke-houſe, ſixteen feet and an half ſquare, ſpring-houſe, with a flax and wool-houſe over it, two barns, one 66 feet by 33, a threſhing floor in the middle, and bays on each ſide, and good floors in them, and a granary over the threſhing floor; the other a ſmall barn, a threſhing floor, and cow-houſes on each ſide, good ſtables, ſufficient to hold 30 horſes, and loſts over them, for hay, well floored, a commodious ſhed, coach-houſe, and poultry-houſe, 4 compleat barracks, ſtanding on ſills, with cedar tops, made laſt ſummer, two orchards, one an old one, of natural fruit, the other a young one, of 300 bearing trees, of the beſt grafted fruit; alſo is erected, in one corner of the farm, a good ſquare log-houſe, ſuitable for a tradeſman. Attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Executors. ‖ 7/6.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by JAMES ADAMS, *at his Printing-Office, in Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, the following Books, on the moſt important ſubjects*-----(The Fall and Riſe of Man) *viz.*

THE great Chriſtian Doctrine of Original SIN defended; Evidences of its *Truth* produced: And Arguments to the *contrary* anſwered. Containing, in particular, a Reply to the Objections and Arguings of Dr. *John Taylor* (and others) in his Book, intituled, "The Scripture-Doctrine of *Original Sin* propoſed to free and candid Examination," *&c.* By the late reverend and learned JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M. Preſident of the College of *New-Jerſey*.

THE Harmony of the Divine Attributes, in the *Contrivance* and *Accompliſhment* of Man's Redemption, by the LORD *JESUS CHRIST*: Or, DISCOURSES, wherein is ſhewn, how the *wiſdom, mercy, juſtice, holineſs, power*, and *truth* of GOD, are *glorified* in that *great* and *bleſſed* work.

By WILLIAM BATES D. D.

N. B. Subſcribers to the above works, eſpecially thoſe who have not *altogether* complied with the propoſals, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in calling for their copies; otherwiſe, as there are but few ſtruck over thoſe engaged, they may be diſappointed.

Where may be alſo had, a variety of other authors, on various ſubjects;---family, ſchool and pocket bibles, teſtaments, common-prayers, ſpelling-books and primers, writing-paper, account-books of all ſizes, ruled and unruled, Holman's ink-powder, red and black ſealing-wax, wafers, paſteboard;---the different kinds of blank bonds and bills, with and without judgment, apprentices indentures, powers of attorney, bills of lading, ſhipping bills, bills of ſale, *&c. &c. &c.* at the loweſt rates. *March* 12, 1772. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public vendue, on Monday, the 30th of this inſt. March, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN lot of land, ſituate in Germantown, joining Adam Haaſe, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the White Horſe; it has a beautiful front on the main ſtreet, and joins another ſtreet leading to George Donehouer's mill. This lot contains one acre and an half, and conſiſts of orchard, garden and meadow. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, or at any time before by the ſubſcriber, living in ſaid town, who will ſhew ſaid lot to any perſon inclining to buy any time before ſaid ſale.

JACOB REES.

To be RENTED, or LETT on Shares, on reaſonable terms,

A GOOD merchant-mill and ſaw-mill, lately built, and all in good repair, having a great run of buſineſs, being ſeated in a good neighbourhood for country work and in the fork of two public roads, which renders it very convenient on account of purchaſing wheat, there may be had with the ſame, as much or as little upland and good meadow, as may beſt ſuit the renter.

There is likewiſe a large plantation, joining ſaid mills, to be rented alſo, with a good brick dwelling-houſe on the ſame, with other out-houſes; there are on ſaid place a large quantity of good meadow, plow-land, and orcharding; the whole being exceeding well watered, and in a wholeſome part of the country, being ſituate in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county. Any perſon or perſons inclining to deal for the ſame, for terms may apply to ANDREW MOORE, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, and within about 4 miles of ſaid place and mills. †

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, of about 500 acres, in Motherkill Hundred, Kent county, on Delaware, 7 miles from Dover, 2 miles from Draper's landing, well ſituated for church, Preſbyterian, or Quaker meetings, very convenient for mill, there being two within a mile. The plantation is divided into two ſettlements, with a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, orchard, &c. on each, and may very well ſuit two families. The improved part is freſh, being all lately cleared; the ſoil is excellent for wheat or corn, and would bring good tobacco, were any one to purchaſe who underſtands the raiſing of it. The whole farm is level, and not an acre but what is arable. For terms, apply to Mr. John Prior, merchant, in Dover, or the ſubſcriber, near Queen's-Town, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

March 9, 1772. HUGH NEILL. ‖ 10 *W.*

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Falkenſtein, on Penroſe's-Iſland, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 27th day of November laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, was ſhod on his fore feet. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JACOB FALKENSTEIN.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1772.

To be LETT for a TERM of YEARS,

THE noted FOUNTAIN INN, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark, being a two ſtory houſe, well finiſhed, good kitchen and waſh-houſe, with a deep commodious cellar under the whole, a two ſtory back tenement, ſuitable to entertain the beſt of company, with a large garden, a well finiſhed ſtable to accommodate 20 horſes, with a hay-loft over it, that will contain 15 or 20 tons of hay. Alſo a good two ſtory tenement adjoining, fit for a private family, or for a ſtore, a large yard and alley, and pump at the kitchen door. For terms, apply to

¶ EDWARD BARRET.

B. B. Said *Barret* has for ſale, a quantity of the beſt clover hay, timothy and blue graſs hay, of the firſt and ſecond crops; neats foot oil, ſalt petre dried tongues, cured in the beſt manner, a quantity of liquors of all ſorts, of the beſt quality.

To be RENTED,

and may be entered on immediately,

THE Lower Ferry, Cæcil county, Saſquehanna river, commonly called Harriſon's Ferry, with about 80 acres of good land, on which is a very good new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 40 feet by 36 feet, conveniently divided with a partition, well and ſtable, and every thing neceſſary and ſuitable will be made. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Ferry. To ſave trouble, no perſon need apply, without a good recommendation to

4 W. SAMUEL THOMAS.

N. B. Hay and oats are provided for the ſeaſon. A new BOAT and SAIL will be ready.

THE Creditors of SHRIBER and BROWN, are deſired to call on WILLIAM MOORE, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, to receive a Dividend of the Monies that have come to the Hands of the Aſſignees.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

ZENO's *Answer to* JUNIUS's *Letter of* October 5, 1771, *publiſhed in Number* 2245 *of this Paper.*

To JUNIUS,

Alias EDMUND, *the* JESUIT *of* ST. OMERS.

SIR,

YOUR Letter of the 5th, is a greater miracle than any you have hitherto produced. I do not mean in its argument, language, and arrangement. In theſe particulars you have been inveſted with a creative power; and whatever you are pleaſed to bring forth, is not for us to *approve*, but to *admire*. But, Sir, your letter of the 5th, is not written in the ſingle ſpirit of calumny; you have now turned the efforts which formerly were exerted in creating diviſions among the *good*, to cement thoſe which never fail to ariſe amongſt the *bad*.---I have no objection to your ſucceſs in this undertaking.---Let the *Fathers of* YOUR *Church*, and the Sons of the City unite.-----Let them club their *arts* and their *powers*.---Let *Wilkes* enjoy his *fertility in expedients*, he will have need for it all.---But neither that fertility, the *republican firmneſs of Sawbridge*; no, nor the *youth, ſpirit, and graces of Townſend*, will avail to overturn the Conſtitution, or even procure to them, or to you, the ultimate object of your deſires---a little money.

Yet, Sir, why, in a Letter profeſſedly written to reconcile the Patriots of the City, do you make a digreſſion to abuſe Lord Mansfield? Is it becauſe of the diametrical oppoſition of *his* character to *theirs*? Certainly it muſt be ſo; and *Junius* is leſs a fool than I believed him. Nothing more likely to reconcile rogues, who rail at each other, than railing at honeſt men. If your *dogs* are of the true breed, they will leave off worrying one another, and join in the cry againſt the common enemy.

It is on the ſubject of this abuſe that I take the liberty to addreſs the mighty *Junius*.

This *Phœnix* of *Politicians* and of *Reaſoners* tells the public, that "he never had a doubt about the ſtrict right of preſſing, till he knew Lord Mansfield was of the ſame opinion." *That* indeed *ſtaggered him not a little*; and to be ſure it was a ſtaggering conſideration. For who is to learn that Lord Mansfield is utterly ignorant of the law; and that his judgment is avowedly ſo weak and perverſe, that a wiſe Politician (I mean ſo very wiſe a Politician as *Junius*) will examine no further, but at once conclude, *that* propoſition in law to be *falſe*, which Lord Mansfield holds to be *true*?

Sir, when you are only puerile, blundering, inconſiſtent, and abſurd, I treat you as you deſerve, with ridicule and contempt. But when you aſſert poſitive falſhoods, the mildeſt uſage you can expect, is to have them crammed down the foul throat from which they iſſued. Of this nature are the queſtions you make, and the anſwers you are pleaſed to give to yourſelf, in relation to Lord Mansfield. So many *infamous lies* as theſe anſwers contain, were never crowded together before---not even by *Junius*. You inſinuate (and you dare but inſinuate) that Lord Mansfield was the *ſecret* adviſer of ſending out the guards when the affair of St. George's Fields happened; that his Lordſhip was in any ſhape, *oſtenſibly* or otherwiſe, concerned in that matter; that he knew of it till days after it happened, is a *lie of the firſt magnitude*; and I dare you to bring even the ſhadow of proof of your infamous aſſertion.

It is alſo a *lie*, that Lord Mansfield attacks the liberty of the preſs. He has endeavoured, indeed, by legal and conſtitutional methods, to reſtrain the *abuſe* of that *liberty*; and in doing ſo he has ſhewn himſelf a good Citizen. Are you a Politician, and ignorant that the abuſe of the beſt things makes them degenerate into the worſt? Are you a pretender to reaſon, and ignorant that the abuſe of a valuable privilege is the certain means to loſe it? Are not *you* a public defamer of every reſpectable character in the nation? Have not *you* carried the *licence* of the *preſs* beyond the bounds not only of decency and humanity, but even of human conception? And dare you complain that its *liberty* is attacked? Your reliance on the ignorance of thoſe to whom you write muſt be great indeed, when you dare affirm a *fact*, which is contradicted and proved a *lie* by the very affirmation of its truth.

Nor is it leſs *falſe*, that Lord Mansfield invades the *conſtitutional power of Juries*. All who are able to form a judgment on a queſtion of law know that Lord Mansfield's opinion, with reſpect to the power of Juries, is no leſs the law of the land, than the advantage of the ſubject.

Your queſtion, relating to Lord Mansfield's challenging a Juryman, I confeſs I do not underſtand. Neither do I know to what it alludes. A charge of that nature ought to have been accompanied with circumſtances of time, place, and occaſion. When, where, and on what account was this done? Anſwer me theſe queſtions, and I pledge myſelf to the public, that I ſhall prove, to the conviction of every reaſonable man, that if it was ſo done, it was legally done.

Your next accuſation ſhews you no leſs void of judgment and conſiſtency, than of juſtice and truth. You accuſe Lord Mansfield to the public, for ſaying a Lord is entitled to no greater damages in a ſuit for debauching his wife, than a Mechanic. Lord Mansfield did ſay, that in an action of damages for Criminal Converſation, the law did not conſider the rank of the *perſon injured*. And in this he uttered not only the dictates of law, but the dictates of common ſenſe and humanity, neither of which you ſeem to underſtand. Had Lord Mansfield ſaid, that the law did not conſider the rank of the *injuring perſon*, it might have been argued that he meant to ſcreen the King's brother. But the difference between light and darkneſs is not greater than between this propoſition and the propoſition he maintained. None but an Iriſh underſtanding could poſſibly take the change, or ſuppoſe them *convertible propoſitions*. But can you, *Junius*, ſeriouſly make your court to the people, by telling them there is a wide difference between the crime of debauching the wife of a Lord, and one of their own? You were bred at St. Omers. You were deſtined for *a church*, not that, indeed, of which *Saville, &c. are the fathers*; but, however, a church which requires ſome reading. Reading the Scriptures, it is true, is forbid by your Canons; but ſurely you have heard of the Prophet *Nathan*'s Addreſs to *David*, on a ſubject of this nature. The Prophet, worſe than Lord Mansfield, thought that debauching the wife of a poor man, was a greater crime than debauching the wife of a Lord. For this plain and humane reaſon, that a poor man's wife was his all, his only comfort and conſolation; whereas a rich man had many others. Yet *Junius*, the popular *Junius*, tells the people plainly, that debauching one of their wives is nothing in compariſon of laying with a Lord's; and arraigns the upright and diſcerning Judge, who ſays, that the injury to the huſband is in both caſes equal.

Who makes Commiſſioners of the Great Seal? Lord Mansfield.---Indeed!---I thought that power had only reſided in the King. To ſee how plain men may miſtake! If you, *Junius*, by *making Commiſſioners* mean, *adviſing* the King to make Commiſſioners, I underſtand you. The expreſſion is rather inaccurate, but *that* one is often obliged to paſs over in *Junius*. In my turn give me leave to aſk you a queſtion. Who ſo proper to adviſe his Majeſty in the choice of a Law Officer as Lord Mansfield?

But Lord Mansfield not only *made* the Commiſſioners of the Great Seal; he alſo framed their decree, and then diſavowed the decree of his own framing in the Houſe of Peers. This is an abſurd and an improbable *lie*. It is abſurd and improbable to ſuppoſe Lord Mansfield framed a decree for three Judges, very capable to frame one themſelves. It is more abſurd to ſuppoſe Lord Mansfield would diſavow the decree, which he himſelf had made, in the preſence of the three Commiſſioners for whom he had made it, and who could ſo eaſily have detected his duplicity. And it is a direct and public *lie*, that Lord Mansfield ſaid *he never had a doubt that the Law was in direct oppoſition to that decree*. He did *not* give an opinion in the Houſe of Peers. He only ſtated the queſtion; and the decree was reverſed on the unanimous opinion of the eight Judges who attended. For the truth of this I appeal to all who were preſent.

The laſt charge of *Junius* repreſents Lord Mansfield making it his ſtudy to undermine and alter the whole ſyſtem of juriſprudence in the King's Bench. One would ſcarcely believe that there could be an underſtanding ſo twiſted, or a heart ſo corruptly malignant, as to make *that* an article of accuſation, which, fairly taken, includes in it the moſt exalted merit and virtue. If there be a ſuperlatively eminent quality in Lord Mansfield's great and deſerved character, it is the unremitting and unwearied efforts he conſtantly has made, to reſcue injured and oppreſſed innocence from the harpy fangs of *chicane* and quibble. The nation does him juſtice in this particular: And all the arts and lies, that have been employed to defame him, have never been able to ſtagger the public confidence in his judgment and integrity. The proof of this is in the breaſt of every man to whom I write; and the croud of Suitors in the Court where he preſides, gives the moſt honourable teſtimony to the truth which I affirm, and the moſt palpable lie to the aſſertion of the abandoned *Junius*.

And now, Sir, having anſwered all your queſtions, you are worth no further notice. I ſhall in my turn addreſs a few queries to the public; and I am ſorry that the temper of the times ſhould oblige me to recal to their memory things, which ought to be indelibly engraven on the heart of every Engliſhman.

By whoſe advice was it that his Majeſty, immediately on his acceſſion to the Throne, made the Judges places for life, thereby rendering them independent on King or Miniſter? *Lord Mansfield.* When Lord Chatham and Lord Camden attempted to revive the impious and unconſtitutional doctrine of a power in the Crown to diſpenſe with the Laws of the Land (which was preciſely the point on which the glorious Revolution *hinged*, and the doctrine for maintaining of which James II. loſt his Crown) *who* ſtood in the breach, and with eloquence and argument, more than human, defeated the pernicious attempt? *Lord Mansfield.*---Who ſupported and carried through the Houſe of Peers the Bill called the *Nullum Tempus* Bill. That law by which the minds of the people were quieted againſt apprehenſion of claims on the part of the Crown? *Lord Mansfield.*---To whom do we owe the ſucceſs of the Bill for reſtraining the privilege of Parliament, of ſuch eſſential ſervice to the internal commerce of the nation, and eſpecially to that part of it which could leaſt afford to lie under any diſadvantage, the induſtrious Shop-keeper and Tradeſman? *Lord Mansfield.*---Who carried Mr. Grenville's laſt legacy to the nation through the Houſe of Peers; that Bill, by which queſtions of Elections in the Houſe of Commons are henceforth to be tried in a manner, which will prevent the injuſtice ſuppoſed to have been done in the Middleſex Election, and guard againſt the bad conſequences which it was feared might follow from that determination? *Lord Mansfield.*

I might add many other Conſtitutional queſtions, in which Lord Mansfield has ever been on the ſide of public liberty. But, if what I have already ſaid be not ſufficient to vindicate the firſt character in the nation from the falſe aſperſions of an unprincipled Scribbler, I am bold to ſay, that the time is now arrived, when it is unworthy of an honeſt man to labour for the public; and the character of an Engliſhman, once ſo reſpectable, will no longer be known but by its folly and ingratitude. ZENO.

To his GRACE *the* DUKE *of* GRAFTON.

ONCE more, my Lord, accept the accuſtomed homage; an homage you have ſucceſsfully laboured to deſerve, and which the impartial juſtice of Junius never has refuſed you. You will not ſay that theſe addreſſes are diſagreeable to you; you will not deny that you have ever liſtened to their peruſal, with geſtures expreſſive of the moſt contemptuous ſatisfaction. That you have continually propoſed them, as proper ſubjects of their mirth to the ſycophants that ſurround you: And that they are become marvellouſly aſſiſtant in the entertainment of your acquaintance.---Return thanks to the powers above, that your Grace's character ſupplies *an inexhauſtible fund of humour*; return thanks to the hand that hath ſo liberally aſſiſted you in the enjoyment of their bounties; and among the conſtant purveyors of your convivial pleaſures, rank foremoſt---Junius. To the generality of the wretched inſtruments of arbitrary power, the titles of traitors to their country, of deſerters of their King, would convey no ſatisfaction. They would curſe the head that attempted to unveil the black ſeries of their tranſactions, and be happy when the memory of their crimes ſhould be forgotten.---The Duke of Grafton is no common villain. To him the cries of his injured country, the imprecations of a people, whoſe deareſt rights he has laboured to deſtroy, are but as the amuſements of an idle hour, as ingredients neceſſary to the enjoyment of a jovial evening. He prides himſelf in the palm of meanneſs, and is pleaſed in being diſtinguiſhed as the firſt of traitors. The miſcreant tribe that attend and participate his crimes, maintain a liſtleſs neutrality in the œconomy of their features, unknowing what character to aſſume. They are incapable, my Lord, of conceiving you in earneſt, when you glory that your villainies are known to thoſe your villainies have injured, and ſmile exulting over the page that records the hiſtory of your oppreſſions; when you bid them ridicule the miſeries of their country, and divert themſelves with the accuſations of its defenders---Accuſations, whoſe juſtice you will not attempt to controvert, for you are conſcious they cannot be refuted. The unprejudiced part of mankind almoſt doubt the poſſible exiſtence of this phænomenon of vice and folly, this equivocal complication of meanneſs and inſenſibility. The companions of your former fame look with amazement on this laſt ſtretch of excellence---Even Fox and Rigby own you have outdone them.

Let me confeſs myſelf unfeignedly grieved, that affairs of more importance now demand my attention: Let me hope your Grace's candid allowance, ſhould I for the future be leſs aſſiduouſly frequent in my applications to you, than I have been. The unhappy ſpirit of inactivity and diſunion, at preſent ſo fatally prevalent among the friends of liberty, calls for every effort of every well-wiſher to his country; and I am driven to conſume, in vigorous attempts to impede the progreſs of this growing malady, thoſe hours of buſineſs I would cheerfully dedicate to your Grace's entertainment. Yet I cannot take my leave of you, while even the leaſt conſiderate of my countrymen think themſelves juſtified in imagining I have treated you unfairly.---And as among the numerous, and important charges I have offered to the public, the laſt, and leaſt ſignificant, has met with the moſt violent and continued oppoſition, permit me to return to the affair of Whittlebury foreſt.

Various, trifling, and inconſiſtent, are the apologies your Grace's conduct has occaſioned---I will expoſe them in order to the impartial eye of the public, conſcious that their appearance will be their beſt confutation. I will reſt it with my fellow-citizens to determine, with what degree of juſtice their authors have aſſerted, that Junius has been convicted of premeditated falſhood, or his moſt material accuſations proved palpably erroneous.

A part of your ingenious defendants declaim with vehemence againſt the invaſion of your hereditary right to the underwood.---They inform us that you have *meritoriouſly* poſtponed the repairs of our navy, and the moſt conſequential intereſts of your country, to the preſervation of---a few *nut buſhes!*---They aſſure us, that your remiſſneſs in forwarding manœuvres, concerted for the advantage of the former, proceeded entirely from your fears of the *temporary* inconvenience the latter might ſuſtain. Muſt we accept of this as an apology for your behaviour? Will you, my Lord, conſider theſe men as your friends, who, in their defence of your conduct, aſcribe to you more folly, more meanneſs and depravity, than the accuſations of Junius ever ſuppoſed you poſſeſſed of? We are informed from another hand, "that the preſervation of the ſucceſſion of young trees is a great national concern." We aſſent to the juſtice of this obſervation; but it has not as yet been proved in what manner, by the execution of the ſurveyor's warrant, this ſucceſſion would have been endangered.---For ſurely theſe men will not attempt to perſuade us, that a ſufficient number of plants could not have been with eaſe removed from beneath the falling trees, without occaſioning the deſtruction even of the *buſhes*, your Grace appears ſo ſolicitous to preſerve. But Philalethes tells us, your Grace is become of a ſudden uncommonly charitable; and that your tender anxiety for the intereſts of the poor was the real reaſon of your conduct.---He inſiſts, that by the felling of the timber, the poor would loſe their right of commonage. Muſt we take Philalethes's word for this aſſertion, or may we beg a proof? For ſurely to vulgar apprehenſions it would appear, that if the young trees are tranſplanted, the underwood need not be lopped, nor of conſequence the coppices fenced in. The cattle of the poor would find little inconvenience in being obliged to feed upon the trees; your Grace's new-born charity would not be pained by the damages they might ſuſtain, and, in the end, your---*nut buſhes* would be the only ſufferers.

To the ſame hand we are indebted for another piece of intelligence.---That the bark, which is a material article in May, is in July and Auguſt abſolutely worthleſs. Let us agree with him, that the difference of the ſeaſons would create ſome difference in the value of this commodity; let us even ſuppoſe that by this proceeding the profits of this *material* article would be entirely loſt.---Is no regard then to be paid to the preſſing diſtreſſes of the Britiſh navy? Is it of no conſequence that thoſe bulwarks, on whom our ſafety againſt foreign invaſions alone depends, ſhould not remain another year in their preſent ruinous condition? Philalethes's maxim is of more univerſal import than he himſelf ſeems to be aware of.---It affects not only the plantations in diſpute, but every Royal foreſt in the kingdom. If a trifling difference in the value of the bark, or even the entire loſs of that commodity, muſt be conſidered as of ſuch ridiculous importance, till the return of the ſeaſon, no timber throughout England can be felled. And while the naval ſtrength of our natural enemies is, by their induſtry, continually increaſing, our coaſts muſt become every day more defenceleſs. He tells us the Lords of the Treaſury iſſued not the warrant, without expecting that due regard would be paid to the circumſtances attendant on its execution.---Does he by this mean to inſiſt that, moved by juſt repreſentations of the ruinous condition of the Engliſh navy, they iſſued a warrant *requiring immediate execution*, with an intention, that if it ſhould prove agreeable to the Duke of Grafton, the trees might be felled in another year? Surely I may be excuſed in calling this reaſoning trifling, and inconcluſive; ſurely this ludicrous parade of impolitic œconomy, is but a lame apology for your Grace's conduct.

The remainder of your partiſans ſeem conſcious of the weakneſs of theſe arguments, and reſt all hopes of palliation, or excuſe, upon a different ground; to which, as it is the only plea in your Grace's favour I have not already conſidered, I ſhall now proceed.

We are aſſured by theſe men, that the inſolence of the deputy was the ſole cauſe of your extraordinary behaviour---That not the warrant itſelf, but ſome trivial circumſtances attending its execution, were the objects of your reſentment. If we even ſuppoſe that to be the caſe, if we allow you to have ſome plea for wreaking your vengence on the man, whoſe impoliteneſs had diſpleaſed you, why was it not confined to him? In what had your country offended you, that the oaks ſtill keep their ground, and its naval ſtrength ſtill remains decaying, and unrepaired? When the unhappy victim of your malice had ſeverely ſuffered, under pretence of a different miſdemeanor, for an *imaginary* offence to you, why were not the orders he received carried with more decorum into execution? Conſidering your boaſted cares for the welfare of your country, conſidering the place you hold in the confidence of your *reſpected* Sovereign, had every one elſe declined aſſiſting the execution of a warrant ſo neceſſary, we could not ſure have expected it of you! What but your own intereſt rendering you deaf, and inſenſible to every call of virtue and of honour; what but the preciſe truth of the circumſtances Junius has related, could be the cauſe of this extraordinary delay?

To ſay after this, that the arguments in your Grace's favour are abſurd, inconſiſtent, and improbable, would be unneceſſary. It would be but to anticipate the unavoidable concluſions of every friend of candour, of every well-wiſher to his country. But to remove all poſſibility of ſubterfuge and evaſion, to preclude every poſſible impeachment of my candour and impartiality,---let us for once ſuppoſe them granted in their full force; let us ſuppoſe premediated malice a palliation of injuſtice, and ludicrous attempts after ratiocination, ſufficient apologies for your Grace's *wary tardineſs* in the ſervice of your country. What is it they will prove? That there were ſome minute particulars, with which it was impoſſible for Junius to be acquainted; that your Grace's conduct in this affair had been more exquiſitely ridiculous, more thoroughly deteſtable, than even Junius had conceived it.

Of my moſt material accuſations, your ingenious apologiſts have not even attempted a confutation. As they remain unrefuted, accept a repetition of them unretracted. Exult in the Remembrance, that pleading the inadvertent omiſſion of a *form*, you have maliciouſly ruined an honeſt man and his family; that a declaration, on which you have reſted your honour, has been proved to be a *lie*. The witneſſes of theſe facts have been ſo numerous and reſpectable, that anonymous aſſertions can weigh little on either ſide; and when your *perſonal* denial ſhall have been as public as your commiſſion of them, proof ſhall not be wanting of your guilt.

As to what more particularly concerns myſelf, I am confident that my countrymen, who have known me ever vigilant in the defence of liberty, will not eaſily believe the invidious aſſertions of her enemies.

They are well acquainted with the fertility of your Grace's character. They have not ſo mean an opinion of my underſtanding, as to imagine, that I would riſque my credit with them, by the invention of falſhoods, when they know that I cannot make you more ridiculous and deteſtable, than by painting you as you are. They will not think me ſo abſurdly obſtinate, as to continue to defend an inadvertency, when the world in general muſt be convinced of my error. It would not be my intereſt to do it. The candid and penetrating will believe me when *I* declare, that ſenſible of the uncertainty of all human evidence, I ſhall not unwillingly retract, where I have erred without intention; *not* be backward to remedy, by a proper recantation, the evils a too haſty judgment might otherwiſe occaſion. Let me leave my countrymen leſs ignorant of their real intereſts, and I ſhall not anxiouſly ſolicit the reputation of infallibility; let me but arrive at truth in matters of this importance, and I care not through what channels I receive her, I ſhall neither be ungrateful for the aſſiſtance of the friends of liberty, nor deaf to the information of her enemies. Every hint on ſubjects ſo intereſting, ſhall receive its due conſideration; and to him who deſerves an anſwer, it ſhall not be refuſed.

After ſuch profeſſions of impartiality; after the many proofs of my candour your Grace has already experienced, you will not fear my being hereafter unjuſt alone to you.---You have formed a deſign, worthy of the peculiarity of your talents. Your prudence in the choice of your colleagues has been exemplary. Your *amiable* Sovereign ſeems at length to be bleſſed in the poſſeſſion of what he hath ſo long in vain required; ſervants whoſe *patriotiſm* his meaſures would not offend, whoſe intrepid villainy their conſequences could not diſcourage. While the court, that den of ſlavery, rings with eulogiums on *miniſterial firmneſs*, think not that Junius is blind to your merits. Think not that he will ever deny a plaudit to the qualifications, that have raiſed you to the place you hold in the confidence of the Sovereign, and the eſteem of the people---To that amazing ſtrength of underſtanding, that hath rendered you too well acquainted with the commands of reaſon ever by miſtake to act according to her dictates; too knowing in the paths of virtue, ever to blunder into the right.---To that exquiſite policy that hath hitherto preſerved you from ſhame and deſtruction; that hath ſhewn you at once too ſeriouſly deteſtable to be laughed at, and too deſpicably ridiculous to be deteſted---The fabulous legends of pious anchorites pretend not to an unremitted obſervance of the duties of religion; you alone can boaſt an unerring continuance in the paths of infamy. No ſolitary virtue hath ſullied the glories of your career, nor hath your anxious attention to the ruin of your country ever known an intermiſſion. Greatneſs like this will not loſe its reward. England will hereafter triumph in having produced the worſt of men, and St. North, St. Sandwich, St. Mansfield, and St. Graſton, cannot fail of canonization, from every votary of the infernal deity their actions evidently worſhip. JUNIUS.

LONDON.

Dec. 7. They write from Carliſle, that there are about 30 villages, as they call them, which conſiſt of 4 or 5 houſes together, deſtroyed by the breaking of the Solway Moſs.

During his Majeſty's reſidence at Richmond laſt ſummer, he frequently obſerved an old grey-headed man at work in the garden, and aſked him one day, how long he had been employed there? To which he replied, from his childhood. His Majeſty on enquiring

finding his character good, settled an annuity of 20l. per annum on him for his life, with the liberty of continuing his place as before.

We hear that some fresh instructions are preparing to be sent to his Majesty's Consuls at the different trading ports of Italy, on the subject of some commercial regulations intended to be introduced as soon as possible.

Advices are received, that the Hon. Mr. Hodges, Governor of Bombay, died at the Castle, on the 19th of February last; and that the Hon. Mr. Hornby succeeds him.---The same advices add, that a small expedition had been embarked against the Cooleys, which proved successful. The number of our troops amounted only to thirty killed and wounded; amongst the wounded was Col. Robert Key, who was shot through the belly; but there were great hopes of his recovery.

A correspondent, versed in the law, is of opinion, that if the D. of C. was married in Great-Britain to Mrs. H. by a licence, *not first confirmed* by his Majesty, as *specially enabled* by a statute of 25 Hen. VIII. such marriage is an absolute nullity, and the children, proceeding and procreate under such unlawful marriage, will be illegitimate, and not capable of inheriting the C---n of Great-Britain. If, on the contrary, His R---l H-----s was married in France, but not in the English Ambassador's chapel *there*, nor by the chaplain, or other church of England clergyman; duly authorised by such Ambassador, such marriage is also an absolute nullity, and involved in all the disabilities abovementioned.

A nobleman, well known, no less for his great humanity than his great understanding, yesterday reading a news-paper, containing a variety of silly actions attributed to a certain royal Duke, exclaimed, "that the poor boy had real faults enough to answer for, without the exertion of ridicule to ruin him more effectually in the opinion of the public."

Dec. 10. We can assure the public, from undoubted authority, that the King of Prussia has already advanced the Empress of Russia four millions of rubles, all which were coined very secretly at Magdeburgh, for the use of the Russian army in Poland, Moldavia, and Walachia; the sum is very near 800,000l. sterling. From this loan of the King of Prussia it appears, that he will, in a secret treaty, have secured to himself some important acquisition on the side of Poland; as it is well known, that this great Prince never was used to throw his money away.

A foreign Minister, much interested in the event of the present negotiation between the Courts of London and Madrid, lately speaking on that subject, expressed himself thus.---"It is surprizing, when three things are considered, that passion of the English nation for quarrelling with their neighbours should be so predominant; in the first place (continued his Excellency) the estates of the landholder must be heavily taxed; in the second place, the trade of the merchant must be interrupted; and in the third place, the commonalty must be torn from their families to serve on board the public fleets. Yet still the people of England continually roar for war, and, if they have not a common enemy, are ready for a civil war among themselves."

By authentic accounts from China we are assured, that the Emperor of that country has, at the instance of the English Super-cargoes, dissolved the Cohong, or Company of Merchants, at Canton, who had the direction of the Chinese commerce, and the exclusive privilege of trading with the Europeans.

Six processes have been begun at Doctor's Commons within this fortnight, by persons of distinction against their wives, on the subject of *crim. con.* These, with the others already instituted, make up the number thirty.

On Thursday last as a young couple were going to be married, at a church west of Temple-bar, a well-dressed young woman, with a child in her arms gave the parson a note into his hand, which he soon delivered the intended bridegroom, who was so confounded at the contents, that he ran out of the church without speaking a word.

We hear from Darlington, that at Croft, during the flood, there was a very affecting scene between a man and his wife, who, when they were forced to the top of their house, the under part being all under water, and only some of the upper part left standing, they clung by the rigging-tree a long time; but at last the old woman, being no longer able to bear herself up, took leave of her husband, and dropt down: On which the husband, out of lasting affection, replied, "No, my dear, as we have lived 40 years happily together, so let us die in peace and love;" and instantly leaving his hold, resigned himself to the will of Providence. It happened, however, that the upper floor of the house was left standing, and they were luckily saved thereon, the water having subsided.

Dec. 12. Yesterday, after the levee, Edward Le Grand, Esq; resigned his office of Treasurer to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. It is expected all the officers of the household of this disgraced Prince will do the same in a few days.

Some letters from Silesia say, that the King of Prussia had put a body of troops in motion, with which he was marching towards Saxony.

Dec. 17. We are favoured with the following intelligence from our correspondent at Genoa---Letters from Madrid speak of nothing but the arrival and departure of the different couriers belonging to that Court, France, and England, and frequent councils held by the Spanish administration. Extraordinary levies and armaments have been continued for upwards of a year, and as they are resumed at present with the greatest vigour, it furnishes matter for speculation and surprize. It is said, that if peace be not concluded this winter between the Russians and the Turks, the war will become general; in which case Austria will side with the Turks, and of consequence France and Spain will do the same: England therefore will be obliged to assist Russia.

Dec. 19. It was Miss Flood, sister to the Irish patriot of that name, *and not an Italian Lady*, as mentioned lately in the papers, to whom the D--- of Y--- was married.

Miss Flood, who is at present stiled, by her friends and intimate acquaintances, D-----s of Y---, has been pressed by the K--g's friends to marry, accompanied with a promise of bestowing a very lucrative employment on whomsoever she may chuse to honour with her hand.

Dec. 21. A great push, it is said, will be made for the dissolution of a late marriage, notwithstanding the first lawyers in the kingdom have pronounced in favour of its validity: However we have had certain proof that a H---e of C-----s can do what they please with this country, for an example of which we need not look farther back than the Middlesex election.

Yesterday a gentleman at the Change laid five guineas to one, that press warrants would be issued within a fortnight.

Orders are sent to Scotland to raise immediately a number of men for his Majesty's service, who are to be sent abroad, but to what part is not known.

The powder-mills within twenty miles of London have orders to work on Sundays.

The Earl of Chatham, and Earl Temple, we hear, have absolutely agreed to the terms proposed to them.

Lord North, by the new measures with the two noble brothers (if the report of those measures are really to be depended upon) is not to remove from his present department, nor is Lord Sandwich: In the rest of the ministerial arrangements, it is said, there will be a very considerable change.

It is said that a discovery of a Dutchess of York, which seems to gain much credit, has created a great consternation among the Luttrells, and damps the hopes which the account of the Dutchess of Cumberland's pregnancy had given to that aspiring family.

B O S T O N, *February* 27.

The reigning toast is, "*The late spirited Grand Jury for Suffolk, who had their country's honour and interest at heart.*"

Captain Shout, from Cadiz, arrived at Cape-Anne, on Monday, January 27th, in Lat. 22: 38 N. Long. 46: 40 W. spoke the Ship Glory, Jonathan Webster, Master, from Liverpool, bound to Virginia, but meeting with bad Weather, and short of Water, of which he spared him some, was then bound for Antigua.

Capt. Brown, from Bristol, on the 4th of December, spoke a Brig, Crowell Hatch, Master, from Virginia, bound to London.

N E W - Y O R K, *March* 9.

The Buoy that was lately carried away from the South West Spit of the East Bank, by the Ice, was found last Week on the South Side of Long-Island, with the Anchor and Chain to which it was fixed, and is again placed near where it was formerly.

We hear from the Manor of Livingston, that Mr. Justice Livingston is re-elected; that the freeholders are highly exasperated at being deprived of their most valuable rights for near two years, since they have not only chosen a person qualified by law, but conformed to the late construction of our Act of Assembly for regulating elections, and contrary to their usual practice for many years past, have chosen a non-resident. They say, that they know of no disqualification by vote, and will never consent to have their rights illegally abridged. Many of them resolve, if the person they have now chosen should be again dismissed, to come down and insist on giving their votes in person, since they are not suffered to be represented.

N. B. The Manor contains as many freeholders as King's or Richmond counties.

The Honourable House of Representatives of this Colony having, on the 12th ult. resolved, that his Excellency Governor Tryon be allowed, for his administering the Government of this Colony, from the 8th of July 1771, to the 1st day of September 1772, after the rate of 2000 l. per Ann. and for fire-wood and candles for his Majesty's Fort-George, during the same time, after the rate of 400 l. per Ann. on the 13th his Excellency the Governor sent a message to the House, in the words following,

Gentlemen; observing in the votes of your House, of the 11th instant, that you have voted me a salary as Governor of this Province, it is my duty to lay before you an extract from his Majesty's instructions, which will apologize for my not accepting that liberal provision you intended for my support.

Fort-George, New-York, 13th Feb. 1772.

Extract from His Majesty's Instructions to Governor Tryon.

"*Whereas several inconveniencies have arisen to our Governments in the Plantations, by gifts and presents made to our Governors by the General Assemblies; for the preventing thereof for the future, It is our express will and pleasure, that neither you our Governor, Commander in Chief, or President of the Council of our said Province of New-York, for the time being, do give your or their consent to the passing any law or act, for any gift or present to be made to you or them, by the Assembly, and that neither you, nor they, do receive any gift or present from the Assembly, or others, on any account, or in any manner whatsoever, upon pain of our highest displeasure, and of being recalled from that our Government.*

A true Copy.

Test. *EDMUND FANNING, P. Secy.*"

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 19.

The following was intended for our last, but came to hand too late.

On Friday, the 6th Instant, died, Mrs. HANNAH CARPENTER, of this City, Widow, in her 79th Year. Her last Illness, tho' very tedious and painful, was supported with a Greatness and Strength of Mind, altogether unusual in so advanced an Age. Far from repining at the Dispensations of Providence, or shrinking at the Prospect of Death, she welcomed its Approach, as the only Means of Release from suffering, and a happy Removal from Works to Rewards. Her Remains, attended by a great Number of the most respectable Citizens, on the Sunday following, were interred in the Burying-ground of the Society called Quakers, by whom she was always esteemed an exemplary and valuable Member.

Next Sunday Evening a CHARITY SERMON will be preached at ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, by the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM STRINGER, for the Benefit of the Prisoners, now confined in the Goal of this City, when it is hoped the Benevolent and Charitably-disposed will attend, and contribute to their Relief.

Last Thursday Mr. JAMES CRESSON was married to Miss SALLY HOOTON; and Mr. CHARLES WHARTON to Miss JEMIMA EDWARDS.

And on Tuesday Mr. THOMAS FISHER was married to Miss SALLY LOGAN.

Last Week there fell so much Snow, at different Times, that in many Places it was near two Feet deep, and the Weather was so cold, as to occasion a great Deal of Ice in our River on Monday.

Friday Evening last died, after a short Illness, in the 32d Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY POLLARD, Wife of Mr. WILLIAM POLLARD, of this City, Merchant; and on Sunday her Remains were decently interred in Christ-Church Burying-ground, attended by a great Number of respectable Inhabitants.

Captain Clark, from Dominica, about 10 Days ago, in Lat. 20, Long. 71, spoke a Ship, from London for South-Carolina, 60 Days out, all well.

The Brig Sally, Captain Smith, which sailed from Liverpool the Beginning of October, bound for this Port, after beating for some Time on our Coast, was at last obliged to bear away for the West-Indies, and is arrived at Dominica.

The Brig Dolphin, Captain Russell, is arrived at Dominica from this Place.

☞ No News from Europe at New-York on Monday last.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Neptune, L. Dodge, from Hispaniola. Schooner Harris, J. Clark, Dominica. Sloop Molly, V. Wightman, Rhode-Island. Schooner Polly, T. Woodberry, and Schooner Premium, A. Gage, Salem, N. E. Schooner Phœnix, J. Beard, and Brig Bedford, T. Bunker, Nantucket. Sloop Lydia, S. Crocke, North-Carolina. Sloop Peggy, S. Hinckley, Boston.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Hope, G. Johnston, and Brig Dolphin, J. Cardle, for Lisbon. Brig Nancy, W. Adamson, Grenades. Brig Bedford, T. Bunker, and Schooner Phœnix, J. Beard, Nantucket.*

CLEARED. *Brig Polly, J. Shields, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanse, to Jamaica. Brig Burke, N. Vallence, Surrinam. Brig Prince of Wales, W. Moore, and Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, South-Carolina. Schooner Tryall, G. Erwin, Salem, N. E. Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Brig Leisure-Hour, W. Wilson, New-Providence. Brig Sophia, B. Peel, and Snow New Molly, W. Kerlin, Lisbon. Brig Becky, J. Harper, Antigua. Schooner William, N. Lanson, to Boston.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Monday, the 30th of March instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain frame tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Sixth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, north and south, 13 feet and 1 inch, and in length or depth 52 feet 6 inches; bounded by Sixth-street aforesaid, and by ground of Joannet Church, James Glenn, and others; late the estate of David Davis, deceased, seized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 31st day of March instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of John Gurly, inn-keeper, in the township of Plumsted, and county of Bucks, a certain messuage, tenement, plantation, and tract of land, situate in Plumsted aforesaid, bounded by land of Alexander Brown, Matthew Hughes, and others, containing 111 acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; late the property of Levi Owen; seized and taken in execution, by RICHARD GIBBS, Sheriff. §

RUN away, on the 29th of February last, from the subscriber, living at the sign of the Bull's Head, in West Nantmill township, Chester county, an Irish servant lad, named HUGH QUIN, about 15 or 16 years of age, has short lightish brown hair, and has been in the country above a year: Had on, when he went away, a spotted flannel lappelled jacket, which is too large for him, a lightish cloth jacket, with sleeves, a tow shirt, a striped red and white silk handkerchief, half-worn buckskin breeches, a wool hat, almost new, sheep's grey stockings, blackish ribbed leggings, his shoes newly soaled, one good brass buckle; he is remarkably knock-kneed, apt to swear, and give unmannerly answers to people who converse with him; it is probable he will try to get on board some vessel in the harbour, as he always had a notion of going to sea; therefore all masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN GRAHAM. †

Philadelphia, March 17, 1772.

THE partnership of BAYARD and JACKSON, in the vendue business, being expired,-----all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against them, are desired to apply to JOHN BAYARD, who will discharge the same.

John Bayard, at the same time, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public, that he continues the vendue business, and will be greatly obliged to all those that may please to employ him; who may depend upon his care and punctuality in the management of their business. Goods are received at his store, in Chancery-lane, or at the vendue house, on the days of sale. ¶

Philadelphia, March 18, 1772.

A Quantity of FRENCH INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

SALTAR and HEPBURN,

At their Store in Water-street, near Market-street.

THOMAS MORGAN, Watch and Clockmaker,

Late of Philadelphia,

At the Sign of the Arch Dial, in Gay-street, BALTIMORE,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has employed two Journeymen from London, who were regularly taught the art and mystery of Watch and Clock making; where he intends carrying on the business in all its extensive branches. Likewise intends repairing and cleaning repeating, horizontal, musical, quarterly and plain watches and clocks, after the best and neatest manner; and further, proposes to engage his performance for one year, provided the owners do not abuse the same, nor apply to unskilful hands, where many good watches are greatly abused for want of experience.

N. B. Any Gentleman may, by applying, have new Watches and Clocks made after the neatest and best construction; and he most gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the Public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will make it his constant study to merit their esteem.

*** The said T. MORGAN intends working at the same rates and prices as done at Philadelphia.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon immediately;

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-house, with a number of convenient office-houses, 5 acres of good inclosed pasture, and two large gardens, situate in Frederick-Town, on the river Sassafras, Cecil county, Maryland. The place is peculiarly adapted for a person in the mercantile business, there being a rich country all around it, and good navigation for vessels of considerable burthen to Chesapeak Bay, and only 14 miles land-carriage to navigation on Delaware. For terms, apply to Messieurs THOMAS WILLIAMS, and COMPANY, merchants, in Annapolis; GAVIN HAMILTON, on the premises; or to HAMILTON and LEIPER, tobacconists, in Second-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

BULLUS and WIGFALL,

HAVE opened a shop in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, where they intend to carry on the Cutlery and White-smith trades, in all their branches. Knives, scissars, razors, &c. are neatly ground; all kinds of spring knives made and warranted good, and table knives and forks made to any pattern. Such who please to oblige them with their orders, may depend on having them executed in the neatest manner, on the most reasonable terms, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 100 acres of land, 50 of which are cleared, of which there are 18 of good meadow ground, and a part made; the said plantation is well watered, with two brooks running through the same, which is very convenient to water the said meadow, and a quantity of excellent mud to manure the land; there is a good dwelling-house, suitable for a gentleman's country seat, or store; also a good thriving young orchard, with excellent fishing and fowling. The above plantation is situate in Bensalem township, Bucks county, on Neshaminy creek, about a quarter of a mile from the ferry, and about 16 miles from Philadelphia; there is a fine prospect of said Neshaminy, and of the river Delaware. Any person inclining to purchase the said plantation, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT, at the Cross Keys, at the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

WANTED immediately,

THREE or four Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, they must be good Workmen; and if they can do both Men and Womens Work, the more agreeable. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, at Mr. Stacy's, the Rainbow, Society-Hill.

N. B. Also wanted, to rent, a Public House, either in the City of Philadelphia, or upon the Road, in a good Situation for Business, and if some Land, the more agreeable. Any Person having such a Place to rent, may apply, or direct, as above. ¶

Abington, Third-month (March) 17, 1772.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

TWO tracts or parcels of land, situate in Abington township, 11 miles from Philadelphia; one of them containing 16 acres, on which for many years past hath been a forge for making bar-iron, called Fletcher's forge, a large coal-house, a good stone dwelling-house, a small log tenement, and an apple orchard, of good fruit. The other tract of land contains 72 acres, bounding on the aforesaid land, and near 100 perches on Pennypack creek, also on lands of Edmund M'Veagh, Thomas Bourne, and Lewis Roberts; near 40 acres are mostly very well timbered, the other part cleared, and mostly in clover; on which are a log house, a spring of water near the door, an apple orchard, and 3 or 4 acres of meadow, which produces good grass, and more may be made, and watered by a stream of water large enough for a fulling-mill, having, as it is thought, upwards of 30 feet fall on said land. The titles are good. For terms, apply to THOMAS FLETCHER, JOSHUA MORRIS, THOMAS AUSTIN, or ROBERT PAUL.

N. B. Likewise to be sold, a large pair of wooden bellows, which hath been used in said forge; apply as above. §

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, and tract of LAND, in Pequea, part thereof in the county of Chester, and part in the county of Lancaster, containing 438 acres, with allowance, fine lime-stone land, upwards of 100 acres clear, 25 acres of watered meadow, and 80 acres more may be made at a small expence; two bearing orchards of choice fruit, a neat garden, a good dwelling-house of stone, well finished off, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, barn, stables, smoke-house, and other out-houses; plenty of timber and water, as well as lime-stone, to manure the land; so that it will never wear out with any kind of good husbandry; the whole pleasantly situated on Lancaster road, about 46 miles from Philadelphia, fit for any kind of public business, near places of worship, merchant mills, iron-works, and markets. It is well known, that the Pequea land is excellent for wheat, hemp, and all sorts of spring grain; this tract may be divided into two or more plantations, leaving timber, water and meadow on each. As for the soil and situation, enquiry may be made of the Reverend Mr. James Boyd, of New-Town, in the county of Bucks; Benjamin Lightfoot, Esq; at Reading; James Wilson, Esq; at Carlisle; Major John Philip Dehaas, Esq; of Lebanon; Edward Shippen, Esq; at Lancaster; Mr. William Moore, of Baltimore-Town, in Maryland; and Mr. John Kerlin, Innkeeper, at the White Horse, on Lancaster road. One third part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder will be made easy, on giving security. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises,

Churchill, Feb. 10, 1772. JOHN MILLER. ‖

THIS is to give notice to the owners and poſſeſſors of Holland's Creek Marſh, that there is a tax of Five Shillings per acre thereon aſſeſſed, to be paid in three weeks from this date; and all perſons in arrears for their levy on ſaid marſh, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Treaſurer, otherwiſe they will be ſubject to the penalties, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly for ſaid Holland's Creek Marſh. ¶

March 19, 1772. JOHN HOBSON, Treaſurer.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in Manington, in Salem county, the 9th of March, 1772, an apprentice lad, named* JOHN GREEN, *about* 20 *or* 21 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 3 *inches high, browniſh hair, by trade a Tanner; ſtole, and took with him, a beaver hat, half-worn ſnuff-coloured cloth coat and jacket, dove-coloured velvet breeches, half-worn fine ſhirt, pale blue ribbed worſted ſtockings, a pair of coarſe yarn ditto, old ſhoes, with round ſteel buckles, a rapraſcal or ſurtout coat, made of brown mixed beaver coating, with black mohair buttons, and a conſiderable ſum in caſh. It is thought he will change his name to* SAMUEL AUSTIN, *as he ſtole the cloaths from him, and they will nearly fit him. Any perſon that will ſecure him in Philadelphia, Glouceſter, or Salem goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, and the cloaths, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* CHARLES ELLET. ¶

WHEREAS DANIEL WHEATON, *an inſolvent debtor, now confined in the common goal of Salem county, preſented a petition to the Judges and Juſtices of the ſaid county, at the laſt Inferior Court of Common Pleas, held in and for the ſaid county, craving the benefit of the act of the General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, intituled, "an Act for the relief of inſolvent debtors:" This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid* Daniel Wheaton, *to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) on the* 9*th day of April next, at a meeting to be then had, at the houſe of Joſeph Burroughs, Eſq; in the town of Salem, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtor's eſtate ſhould not be made, and the debtor diſcharged.*

DANIEL WHEATON. ¶

Carliſle, March 13, 1772.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE Ferry on Saſquehanna River, known by the name of Nelſon's or White's Ferry; the boats, and lands belonging to the ferry, on both ſides the river: There is, on the weſt ſide, a large ſquare log dwelling-houſe, two ſtory high, where a tavern is kept; a ſtore-houſe, an orchard, and about 20 acres of land cleared; on the eaſt ſide, a ſquare log ſtore-houſe, and about 20 acres of land cleared, the breadth of the river at that place is but 62 perches; it is a very convenient place for purchaſing wheat, and for merchandize.

A tract of land and plantation where Robert Stevenſon kept ſtore and tavern about 7 years ago, ſituate about a mile from the former, on both ſides the great road from ſaid ferry to York and Baltimore towns, in Chanceford townſhip, York county; on which is a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, two ſtory high, a ſtone ſhed the length of the houſe, and a good cellar; the houſe and ſhed contain on the firſt floor 3 rooms, in 2 of which are fire-places, alſo a kitchen and ſhop; on the ſecond floor 3 rooms, in one of which is a fire-place; there is a ſpring of good water near the houſe, a barn and ſtables, about 60 acres of land cleared, and about 6 acres of meadow ground.

A tract of land and plantation, ſituate on both ſides the great road from the ferry aforeſaid to York-Town, on Little Codorus Creek, about two miles from York; on which are a merchant mill, griſt mill, ſhelling mill, and ſaw mill, all in good repair; 2 dwelling-houſes, two paled gardens, a large barn and orchard, about 60 acres of land cleared, above one fourth of which is meadow, moſtly watered, and as much more meadow ground to clear; alſo a good ſeat for an oil mill, where there was one many years.

A tract of land and plantation, ſituate on Little Codorus Creek, on the north ſide the great road from York to Wright's Ferry, a mile and an half from York; on which are a griſt mill, ſhelling mill, and ſaw mill, in good repair, a dwelling-houſe and barn, about 50 acres of cleared land, near one fourth of which is meadow.

A large plantation, ſituate on the mouth of Little Codorus Creek, between the laſt above deſcribed tract of land and Big Codorus Creek, on which are a merchant mill, griſt mill, and ſhelling mill, which have the uſe of the water of both creeks, a good dwelling-houſe, a very large barn, containing 2 threſhing floors, and ſtables fit to contain 80 cows and horſes, a large mill-houſe, and a ſtable near the mill, an orchard, two gardens, one of them very large, and incloſed with a pale fence; near 150 acres of land cleared, of which about 30 acres are meadow, as much more meadow may be made, part of ſwamp, and part by watering.

A tract of land and plantation, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Big Codorus Creek, oppoſite to the laſt above deſcribed tract, on which is a large and commodious ſaw mill (which, with 2 ſaws, cuts two logs at the ſame time, by one water wheel) a mill for grinding ſickles, and boring gun barrels, a large ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſtables, an houſe for a ſaw-miller, and an orchard; near 100 acres of clear land, of which, about 15 acres are meadow, part of which is watered, about 10 acres more meadow may be made, and the whole watered at a ſmall expence.

A tract of land and plantation, ſituate on both ſides of the great road from York to Frederick-Town, 2 miles from York; on which is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, a large barn and ſtable, about 70 acres of land cleared; of which, near 10 acres are meadow, part of which is watered, a few acres more meadow may be made and watered.

A ſmall tract of land near the Round-top, about 3 miles from the laſt above deſcribed tract, now in the tenure of Lawrence M'Gill; on which is plenty of timber, water and meadow ground, the improvements ſmall, and not much land cleared.

A tract of land and plantation, ſituate on the great road from Lancaſter to Grub's Furnace, about a mile from Lancaſter, known by the name of the Three Tons, on which is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, covered with cedar ſhingles, two ſtory high, a cellar, a ſquare log kitchen, barn and ſtable; on which is about 60 acres cleared land, near 12 acres whereof are meadow, timber ſufficient to ſupport the place; it is ſuitable for a tavern, which has been kept there many years.

Sundry lots and houſes in York-Town, ſome of them as valuable as any in that place, both as to ſituation and buildings.

Several tracts of land of leſs value than thoſe herein before deſcribed, ſituate in different parts of the country, too tedious particularly to deſcribe here.

The ſubſcriber will ſell the above deſcribed lands, lower than any lands of equal quality in their neighbourhood, and does not expect, that any perſon will buy before they view the premiſes, and therefore forbears any particular deſcription of the quality. The inhabitants of each tract will ſhew it to any ſtranger. Such as live at a diſtance, and would deſire a more particular deſcription, before they take the trouble of viewing, may enquire of Meſſieurs Henry Keppele, and James Benezet, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchants; Meſſieurs Thomas Doyle, Matthias Slough, and Paul Zanſingar, of the Borough of Lancaſter; Mr. Peter Miller, of Ephrata; Edward Biddle, Eſq; at Reading; Mr. Thomas Armor, at York; or the ſubſcriber, at Carliſle,

GEORGE STEVENSON.

*** The ſaw mill and land in the South-Mountain, on Mountain-Creek, Cumberland county, about 6 miles from Carliſle Town, which has been lately advertiſed for ſale by public vendue, in this Gazette, was not ſold; any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may enquire of Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; of Anne-Arundel county, in the province of Maryland; of John Armſtrong, Eſq; or George Stevenſon, at Carliſle. ‡ 30ſ.

RAISINS in Rego, Indigo, and ſundry other Dye Stuffs, Sugars, &c. &c. to be ſold by BENEDICT DORSEY, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the Work-houſe. †

On THURSDAY, the 2d of April next, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, three Doors below the London Coffee-houſe, now in the Tenure of William Smith, Broker; together with a Lot adjoining the ſame on the Back, and fronting on Lætitia-Court, with a Three Story Brick Houſe erected thereon. The Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, is 17 Feet 9 Inches in Breadth, and the Lot continues the Width 100 Feet deep; the Lot, on Lætitia-Court, is 13 Feet Front, and 80 Feet deep to the before-mentioned Lot. There is a Pump in the Yard, which may be appropriated to the Uſe of both Houſes.

The ſame Evening will be ſold, a Lot of Ground, ſituated on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Eighth and Ninth-ſtreets, oppoſite the Muſtard Works of William Norton, containing 132 Feet Front on Market-ſtreet, and extending 306 Feet back. Any perſon, deſirous of viewing the above Premiſes, may apply to WILLIAM BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-houſe.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 24th of March inſtant, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras (or Race) ſtreet, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 18 feet, and in length, or depth, 180 feet; bounded eaſtward with Francis Alliſon's houſe and lot, northward with a 15 feet alley, extending from Third to Fourth-ſtreet, weſtward with Edward Evans's ground, and ſouthward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid; late the eſtate of Martha Kelly (late Powell) deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, late the eſtate of Philip Fitzſimons, deceaſed, containing about 50 acres, ſituated in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the Manatawny road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading town. There is on the premiſes a good large ſtone houſe, 50 feet by 40, two ſtories high, and a cellar under it, 4 rooms on each floor, a new kitchen, and a pump by the houſe, with exceeding good water; alſo a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a large ſtone barn, with 5 ſtables, and a large ſtone ſhed, that will hold 40 or 50 horſes; a fine kitchen garden; every thing very convenient on ſaid place. There are 12 acres of exceeding good meadow, that can be well watered the whole year; laſt year there was made on ſaid meadow above 30 tons of hay; alſo a fine bearing orchard, between 6 and 8 acres, with exceeding good fruit; there are aboout 22 acres of extraordinary good wood land, well timbered, the reſt all cleared land, in good repair. Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid place, may apply to JOSEPH CAUFFMAN, Executor, in Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or MARY FITZSIMONS, Executrix, on the premiſes. ‡

N. B. It has been a noted Tavern for Twenty Years paſt.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE (if not diſpoſed of before by private ſale) on SATURDAY, the 11th of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Heſſe, in the Northern Liberties, the upper end of Second-ſtreet continued,

A LOT of GROUND, 100 feet front, and 500 deep, with a large commodious dwelling, three ſtories high, 4 rooms on a floor, with good cellars, and convenient out buildings, agreeably ſituated for a gentleman's retreat, being but one mile from the Court-houſe, is a ſuitable ſtand for a houſe of entertainment, and has been licenced for ſeveral years. Alſo, adjoining ſaid place, a groundrent of £ 27: 10: 0 per annum, iſſuing out of a lot of ground 100 feet front, and 500 deep. A ſmall brick tenement, newly finiſhed, on a lot 20 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 120 deep. Likewiſe ſundry vacant lots on ſaid ſtreet.

N.B. Any perſon inclinable to join in the DISTILLING BUSINESS, may be informed of advantageous terms, by applying to WILLIAM MASTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

At public VENDUE, in the City of BURLINGTON, on Fifth-day, the 26th Inſtant,

A LARGE brick dwelling-houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate in the ſaid city, on the eaſt ſide of High-ſtreet, oppoſite to Friends Meeting-houſe, on one of the higheſt parts. The houſe is ſuited for two tenements, or may be readily converted into one, has 3 rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and waſh-houſe back; a large yard, into which there is room for a carriage to enter; and a large good garden back, the lot being 46 feet front, on the ſaid ſtreet, and extends that width half way to York-ſtreet. Alſo a lot of ground, with a ſtable thereon, fronting on the ſouth ſide of Broad-ſtreet, near the Church, containing in width 85 feet and a half, and extending back to Thomas Powell's lot.

Alſo a tract of timber land, in Hunterdon county, near Rockſeticus Iron-works, containing by the ſurvey thereof 100 acres, adjoining to lands late Iſaac Norris's.

And a quantity of Weſtern Propriety Rights to unlocated lands; late the property of Samuel Scattergood, of ſaid city, deceaſed.

The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer or purchaſers, on giving ſecurity, if deſired; and a good title will be ſhewn and conveyed by WILLIAM SMITH, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Executors. *Burlington, Third Month* 2, 1772. §

To be LETT, within eight Miles of Philadelphia, and entered into immediately,

A PLANTATION, of about 160 Acres of LAND, above 20 of which are watered meadow, and above 100 excellent Plow Land, a good Dwelling-houſe, Out-houſes, and Orchard thereon. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

AS there are ſundry LOTS in the Borough of Wilmington, in New-Caſtle county, that are upon groundrent to the Swedes Congregation there, and the rents remain unpaid for ſeveral years paſt; this is to give notice to all perſons concerned therein, that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame, before the 10th day of April next, they will be ſold for the ſame, at the houſe of William Marſhall, in ſaid Borough, at two o' clock on ſaid day, at which time and place, attendance will be given by NEILS JUSTIS, and JUSTA WALRAVEN, Truſtees. *February* 25. 1772. ¶

Northern Liberties, February 8, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing 11 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated, two Miles from the City of Philadelphia, in the Diſtrict of Richmond, commonly called Point-No-Point; bounded by the River Delaware, and the Point Road. From thence there is a fine Proſpect of the City and its Port. The Soil is high and dry, of the beſt Kind for Gardening. For further Information, enquire of the Subſcriber, who lives near the Premiſes. *Theſe.* JOSEPH BALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD ſecond hand Cheſt of Carpenter's Tools; they will be ſold at a moderate Price, as the Owner has no Uſe for them.

Alſo a ſtout likely NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, underſtands the Dutch Fan making, and Carpenter's Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

To be SOLD,

At the Farm of the Subſcriber, at Point-No-Point,

A FEW TONS of RED CLOVER, and young TIMOTHY HAY, cured in dry Weather, and in the beſt Manner. JOHN GIBSON.

JOSEPH READ,

Nottingham and Philadelphia Meſſenger,

HEREBY informs His Employers, that his fourth Year of riding expires the 22d Inſtant. He returns Thanks to thoſe who, by punctual Payments, have aſſiſted him to diſcharge his Duty faithfully; but as there are many who are long in Arrears, he requeſts ſuch ſpeedily to leave their Ballances with the different Tavern-keepers on the Road, where their Papers are left, who will give proper Receipts, otherwiſe he muſt be obliged to quit riding. *March* 3, 1772.

Baltimore, January 7, 1772.

A CERTAIN ALEXANDER LEWIS, having, by advertiſement in the public Gazette, cautioned any perſon from purchaſing a tract of land, called Alexander's Lot, which the ſubſcriber had advertiſed for ſale.----To remove the impreſſions, which may be made upon the credulous, by the poſitive aſſertions of Mr. Lewis (ſhould they remain unanſwered) evidently calculated to prevent the ſale: The ſubſcriber begs leave to aſſure the public, that the ſaid tract of land lies in Cæcil county, in Maryland, about 1 mile to the weſt of the 12 mile circle, and the ſame diſtance from the weſt line, as ſettled by the province commiſſioners, and on the Maryland ſide of the reputed temporary line, that the ſaid tract is adjoining a tract of land called New-Munſter, lying in Maryland, that he has obtained a patent from the Land-office, after a regular ſurvey made, and certificate returned.----Such is the title of the ſubſcriber, by which he has hitherto held, and will hold the tract of land in controverſy.---Had Mr. Lewis been ſo candid as to point out, where his patent of 70 years old was granted, by whom, and to whom, and the name of his land, the ſubſcriber could then have fully undeceived the public, until that is done nothing is left but conjecture, the moſt probable of which is, that the title and patent reſt only in the imagination of a man capable of ſuch effrontry, as to aſſert that the above land lies in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, and can only be equalled by Dr. Samuel Kennedy, and his man John Jack, in the depoſition taken before the honourable William Allen, Eſq; upon a pretended claim of the above land.----The ſubſcriber will put the above land to public ſale, the 25th day of March next, at which time he requeſts Mr. Lewis would attend with his old patent. MARK ALEXANDER. ¶ 12.

Londongrove, Cheſter County, January 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mark Alexander appears to be uneaſy, that I the ſubſcriber have cautioned the public not to buy a plantation and griſt-mill thereon of him, which he advertiſed for public ſale on the 10th of December laſt, in the public Gazette, and by his advertiſement of the 7th inſtant, would fain have the public to think, that I have no right to ſaid place, but did it to hurt his ſale; I ſhall let the public know how I came by my title, which I think will make his appear to be of no value, notwithſtanding he advertiſed it to be indiſputable.

In the year 1683, a certain Edward Odwire obtained a patent of Lord Baltimore for 6000 acres of land, lying on both ſides of Elk-river, called New Munſter, according to the courſes and diſtances therein mentioned, be the ſame more or leſs, and in the year 1701 the London Company obtained a patent of the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania for a large tract of land, on the eaſt ſide of ſaid Odwire's land, and took in ſeveral hundred acres of the land that was granted to Odwire by patent by Lord Baltimore; upon which land a certain John Alexander ſettled, but never obtained any right but poſſeſſion right, which he ſold to his ſon-in-law, Abraham Emet, which can be proved by living evidence, and writing from under ſaid John Alexander's hand. Said Abraham ſearching the records in Annapolis, in Maryland, found that ſaid Odwire had ſold and conveyed ſaid land unto one Tows; that Tows was dead, and had left ſaid land by will to his ſon John Tows; that John Tows had run 23 l. ſterling in debt, for which his brother-in-law, Robert Roberts, became bound; ſaid Tows then run away, and ſaid Roberts had the money to pay. Said Robert Roberts then petitioned the General Aſſembly of Maryland to make an act to ſell ſaid Tows's land, in New Munſter, to pay ſaid debt, which they were pleaſed to do, and by virtue of their act impowered ſaid Roberts to ſell the ſame, of whom Abraham Emet obtained a deed for 200 acres of ſaid land in New Munſter patent, on which he built a griſt-mill and dwelling-houſe, and ſold 100 acres of ſaid land unto Dr. Samuel Kennedy, with the mill, and other buildings, and conveyed the ſame to him. Said Dr. Kennedy then repaired ſaid mill, and put two pair of ſtones in her, one Collogne, the other Brandywine's, and made her running geers all new, with new boulting cloths, and every thing fitting for merchant work. Then Mark Alexander ſaid that the land was his by virtue of John Alexander's will, who firſt ſettled on it, and was then deceaſed, and by force put Dr. Kennedy out of the houſe, and took poſſeſſion of the premiſes. Dr. Kennedy then had a court of enquiry called, by which ſaid Mark Alexander was found to have taken forceable poſſeſſion, and unlawfully to detain the ſame; then the Sheriff of Cheſter was commanded to diſpoſſeſs ſaid Alexander, and put Dr. Kennedy in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, which he did, according to law. I, not knowing of all this diſturbance, purchaſed ſaid plantation and mill of Dr. Kennedy, and paid him for the ſame, and received a deed of him, duly executed. Mark Alexander then appeared a ſecond time with an inſtrument of writing, that he ſays is a patent from the Land-office in Maryland, and in my abſence took poſſeſſion of ſaid mill and plantation, without taking any ſteps of the law to gain poſſeſſion of them. At preſent I leave to the public to judge, whether ſaid Mark Alexander is an honeſt man or not, by his endeavouring to ſell the ſame by a title that is of no value, as the land was patented to Odwire, and then to the London Company, ſo long ago; and if the land had not been patented, to go privately, and obtain a patent to take away another man's mill and houſe, as no one that was concerned ever knew any thing of his certificate or ſurvey, if he had any, be a thing that any honeſt man will juſtify; likewiſe to endeavour to aſſert that it is in Cæcil county, in Maryland, and not under the juriſdiction of Cheſter court, when he knows that the Magiſtrates of Cheſter county, with a jury of 12 men of ſaid county, found him guilty of forcibly entering on ſaid premiſes, and unlawfully to detain the ſame; that the Sheriff of ſaid county diſpoſſeſſed him of the ſame; that there is a road laid out and opened, by order of Cheſter court, acroſs the middle of ſaid place, and that John Alexander, by whoſe will he firſt claimed, always paid tax to Pennſylvania; and his will, when dead, was proved and recorded in Cheſter; theſe are not things that have no other foundation but my own aſſertions, but facts that ſtand upon record in Cheſter and Annapolis, and Mark Alexander knows to be true.

¶ ALEXANDER LEWIS.

Baltimore County, December 9, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next General Aſſembly of Maryland, for an Act to confirm the title of the ſubſcriber, of and in two parcels of land, being parts of two tracts of land, called M'Gill's Choice, and Wincheſter's Lot, lying in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, ſold by a certain Peter Harmon, late of the city of Philadelphia, Brewer, deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber, JAMES HENDRICKS. § 6 *W.*

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